A Noise Parameter Configuration Technique to Prevent Correlated Inference Attack using Differential Privacy

¹Sogang University, Korea

Taebo Jeong¹ inthewinter11@gmail.com Sehwa Park¹ sehwapark@sogang.ac.kr

Kangsoo Jung¹ azure84@sogang.ac.kr Seog Park¹ spark@sogang.ac.kr

Introduction

Differential Privacy

Differential privacy ensures that the removal or addition of a single database item does not affect the outcome of any analysis.



• A randomized function f gives ε -differential privacy if all data sets D and D'differing on at most element, and all $S \subseteq Range(f)$, $Prob[f(D) = S] \leq e^{\varepsilon} \cdot Prob[f(D') = S]$

Problems

Existing studies do not consider correlation attack.

- Correlation between sensitive and non-sensitive attributes(NSA)
- Malicious users can get sensitive attribute(SA) through linear regression.

Proposed Technique

Goals

Preventing correlation attack.

- Disturb linear regression analysis.
- Do not increase noise of SA.
- Minimize performance degradation of NSA's data utility.

Noise Parameter Setting

How much noise should be inserted?

- 1. Get range of NSA which can infer the exact value of SA with high probability.
 - $\checkmark \quad \text{Linear regression and given privacy threshold of SA}$

SA A

Linear regression

Overall Framework

Our solution injects noise to NSA with minor overheads





Experimental Results

Dataset

- Correlation between age and blood pressure
- Privacy requirement
 - ✓ Safe boundary of SA: 10, Probability threshold: 90%
- Sensitive attribute: Blood Pressure
- Non-sensitive attribute: Age

Age	Blood pressure
39	144
45	138
47	145
65	162
• • •	• • •

- Noise Parameters
 Proposed: 0.45
 Strong: 0.01
 Weak: 10
- Correlation Attacks 50 times
 using average query



Acknowledgement. This research work is supported by DGIST Global CPS Center